

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE RUSSELL A. KIMES, JR. TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, MARCH 9, 2009.

Senator MacDonald, Representative Lawlor, members of the Judiciary Committee:

I am Russell Kimes, Judge of Probate for the District of New Canaan. I would like to address the Governor's proposal, House Bill 6385 and the Probate Court Administrator / Probate Assembly bill, House Bill 6027. My advice to you today is "ASK TO SEE THE NUMBERS!"

H.B. 6385: The Governor has recommended a return to a self-funded probate court system, an excellent recommendation. However to achieve this, instead of closing the regional courts that currently drain 2.5 million dollars from the Fund every year, she has recommended closing 81 small local courts and making the remaining 36 courts into large regional courts, while still retaining the existing regional courts. Her budget highlights says this will save \$9 million dollars a year. My advice: **ASK TO SEE THE NUMBERS!**

The problem with the governor's proposal is that the small courts are not losing money. The small courts don't lose money. The losses come from the regional courts that collect NO FEES and cost the state 2.5 million dollars a year and four of the big city courts that also have also lost money in recent years, albeit nowhere near the losses of the regional courts. The obvious solution is to close these costly regional courts and transfer their functions back to the local courts and the Superior Court. There has been no results based accounting evaluation of the effectiveness of these courts and therefore no evidence that they are anything more than an unnecessary costly duplication of DCF and the Superior Court Juvenile and Child Protection Session. **ASK TO SEE THE NUMBERS!**

H.B. 6027: House Bill 6027 also attempts to address the probate system's financial problems. That bill contains provisions that would allow the Probate Court Administrator to micromanage the 117 local probate courts and completely remove any managerial functions from the judges. This will not result in any cost reductions because the control of costs will be removed from the judges who know where savings can be achieved and replace it with a politically motivated system of control. And, because the bill contains a new fixed compensation structure for the judges it will result in an aggravation of the current financial problem because, unlike the current compensation formula that reduces the judge's compensation when the income of the court goes down, the income of the judges will now be fixed, and will not go down when the income of the individual courts go down, which they are sure to due as a result of the devaluation of the real estate and stock markets. My advice: **"ASK TO SEE THE NUMBERS!"**

Alternative Proposals: Several proposals were made to the Probate Assembly but rejected. These included:

- 1) An "across the board" reduction in all judges' compensation;
- 2) A proposal to lift the current cap on the charges to an estate;
- 3) A proposal to lift the current ^{CAP} on fees charged for approving accountings; and finally

4) The suggestion that the Commission on Child Protection should be providing the probate attorneys.

Since several committee members are new I have attached the recommendations of your Program Review and Investigation Committee, an OLR Report on the cost of the Administrator's Office, the budget for the regional courts and the most recent numbers available on the individual probate courts.

Again I recommend that you **ASK TO SEE THE NUMBERS** and thanks for listening.

Alternative Proposals:

- 1) An "across the board" reduction in the judges' compensation through a reduction of the present maximum compensation which presently is set at 75% of a Superior Court judge's salary. A simple reduction of the cap to 60% of the superior court judge's salary would reduce the system costs by over a million dollars and still allow \$88,066 in compensation for the 13 part-time, big city court judges.
- 2) Another proposal was to lift the cap on the fees charged to estates over \$4.7 million. An increase of one tenth of a percent would raise over a million dollars. An increase of a quarter of a percent would raise \$6 million of additional revenue.
- 3) A third proposal was to raise the cap on fees for trust accountings that presently stop at \$750 for trusts with assets over \$375,000. If the fees continued beyond \$375,000 cap and stopped at \$2,275 the courts could raise an additional 2 million dollars.
- 4) Lastly, there is provision in 6027 for an appropriation from General Funds for costs of indigent cases. Next to the regional courts and insurance, the fastest growing costs have been fees to the attorneys that the law requires we appoint in every children's, elderly and mental illness case. The cost of these attorneys was over \$2 million last year. If the Commission on Child Protection were charged with providing these attorneys in Probate matters as they are in Superior Court matters that cost should be reduced.

Executive Summary

CONNECTICUT PROBATE COURT SYSTEM

With more than a 300-year history, the Connecticut probate court system is one of the oldest in the nation. Since 1850, probate judges have been elected officials serving the voters of the towns comprising their respective probate districts. Currently, there are 123 probate judges serving four-year terms.

The traditional probate court function is the administration of decedents' estates or "probating", which is the process of proving that a will is genuine and distributing the property. The legislature has expanded the probate court jurisdiction through the years. Probate courts now handle a variety of matters in addition to decedents' estates such as: conservatorships; children's matters including guardianship and temporary custody, termination of parental rights, and adoptions; commitment of mentally ill children and adults; guardianship of persons with mental retardation; and name changes.

The probate court system was structured to be self-supporting without assistance from the state's general revenue. The towns that are served by a probate district have a financial obligation to provide court facilities, but the balance of the funding should be provided solely from court fees that are set by statute. The probate court administrator, appointed by the chief justice of the state Supreme Court, has general oversight of the probate system.

For years, various groups have examined the structure and operations of the probate system with recurring themes but differing results. Several operational changes have been implemented but the probate courts remain a separate and distinct court system retaining administrative and fiscal autonomy.

On April 11, 2005, the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee voted to undertake a study of the state's probate court system. Among the committee's findings:

- The existing 123 probate courts, to date, have collectively generated sufficient gross receipts to cover their operating expenses. The probate court system at present is self-sustaining. Based on a variety of assumptions, the 123 probate courts as a whole will continue to generate sufficient gross receipts to cover their basic operating costs through 2010. However, growing expenses in the upcoming years will mean less income going into the Probate Administration Fund for other system costs. In particular, the health insurance costs and the inclusion of indigent costs in the Probate Administration Fund are two factors impacting the stability of the probate fund.
- Although the judges' compensation was set by statutory formula to address disparities in workload, the present system still produces considerable variation among the individual judges' compensation.

Executive Summary

- The total operating expenses for the Office of the Probate Court Administrator demonstrated a modest growth between FY 2000 and FY 2003 but increased substantially from FY 2003.
- Initial steps have been taken to expand the regional children's probate courts without an implementation plan. In addition, there has been no itemized budget of the anticipated costs and impact on the Probate Administration Fund.
- Recent legislative changes regarding the calculation of probate fees for decedent estates may have resulted in an unintentional impact.
- Overall, the judges seem to be generally satisfied with the support services provided by the probate administration staff. However, the level of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the management of the Office of the Probate Court Administrator is closely divided.
- The majority of probate attorneys responding to a program review survey have a positive opinion regarding the Connecticut probate courts. However, 57 percent of the attorneys indicated they experience major differences among the courts. The public hearing testimony and survey comments received by the program review committee suggest inconsistent policies and practices among courts.
- The hours of operation for the probate courts vary widely. There are no guidelines or regulations to address court personnel issues such as compensation levels or training.
- There are statutory provisions in place which have not been enforced by the Office of the Probate Court Administrator. The administrator's enforcement authority is somewhat limited by the fact that probate judges are elected officials. A different enforcement mechanism may be necessary if non-compliance does not rise to the level for referral to the Council on Probate Judicial Conduct.
- Voluntary consolidation of the probate courts is reasonable given the need for stronger financial accountability along with evidence of workload inequities in the current probate districts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Office of the Probate Court Administrator, in consultation with the executive committee of the Probate Assembly, shall obtain the services of an independent professional financial consultant to develop a mechanism for judicial compensation taking into account the health insurance and retirement benefits provided to probate judges under current law as well as the time and skills reasonably necessary to perform judicial duties. A final report shall be submitted to the Judiciary Committee no later than September 1, 2006. Any changes requiring statutory revisions shall be proposed in the 2007 legislative session.

Executive Summary

2. The costs related to indigent cases shall be paid from the state's general revenues.
3. Not later than May 31, 2006, the Office of the Probate Court Administrator shall submit to the committees of cognizance of the General Assembly a written report on the experience of the regional children's probate court in New Haven.

The Office of Probate Court Administrator shall develop a written implementation plan, in consultation with the Department of Children and Families, identifying the possible probate districts that may be considered for additional children's probate courts pursuant to P.A. 05-225. The plan will describe the selection process for participating towns as well as a process for establishing the towns' desire to participate. The plan will also outline anticipated costs based on the experience of the regional children's probate courts already in place, describe the roles of those other agencies involved in the proposed court initiatives such as the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services and the Department of Children and Families, and indicate whether those agencies should be financially contributing to the operation of these proposed courts who are benefiting their clients. No additional regional children's probate courts shall be established beyond the two existing ones until the written implementation plan is submitted to the committees of cognizance of the General Assembly.

4. The growth in the Office of the Probate Court Administrator's operating budget shall be capped at the previous year's growth in the Probate Administration Fund. The independent audit of the Probate Administration Fund shall be submitted to the legislative committees of cognizance.
5. The Office of the Probate Court Administrator shall submit to the Probate Court Assembly for approval minimum standards regarding hours of operation and staffing. All probate courts shall be open pursuant to these standards, and staffing standards should include consideration of necessary vacation time, sick time and personal days. Enforcement of these standards shall be administered by the Office of the Probate Court Administrator.
6. No later than January 1, 2007, the Office of the Probate Court Administrator shall develop and submit to the Probate Court Assembly for approval salary standards for the various probate staff positions.
7. The Office of the Probate Court Administrator, in conjunction with the Connecticut Association of Probate Clerks, shall develop a mandatory training program for probate clerks no later than September 1, 2006. This training should insure that consistent standards be developed and implemented. Probate clerks should be given paid time for their participation in continuing education and the cost of the training be covered by the probate court.
8. The Office of the Probate Court Administrator must pursue all available enforcement options to ensure compliance with existing statutory mandates.
9. The Office of the Probate Court Administrator, in consultation with the Probate

Executive Summary

Assembly, should examine the issue of enforcement authority for situations that do not rise to the level of formal referral to the Council on Probate Judicial Conduct. The review should take into consideration but not limit itself to monetary sanctions. The Office of the Probate Court Administrator must prepare and submit a formal report with any recommended changes to the General Assembly's committees of cognizance and the Chief Justice no later than September 1, 2006.

10. The Office of the Probate Court Administrator shall enforce the continuing education credit requirement for probate judges and discontinue the allowance of credit for presentations to the general public.
11. The Office of the Probate Court Administrator shall re-examine the scope of the probate judge training and continuing education program to address inconsistent practices and better understanding of probate practice.
12. The Office of the Probate Court Administrator and the Probate Assembly shall develop a curriculum and examination to establish the competency of probate judges to hear cases. Before taking office, new probate judges will be required to complete the curriculum and/or pass the examination. Currently sitting judges should be "grandfathered" in for the balance of their term.
13. The Office of the Probate Court Administrator and the Probate Court Assembly shall jointly establish a minimum allowable workload standard per full-time employee.

The Office of the Probate Court Administrator and the Probate Court Assembly shall develop a report identifying potential opportunities for a voluntary consolidation of existing probate court districts to achieve a minimum weighted workload in each district. In addition to a minimum weighted workload, the report must take into consideration the adequacy of the existing court facilities, the potential expense for expanded facilities, and any reasonable geographic impact on transportation. Furthermore, the report must take into account the impact of the anticipated expansion of the regional children probate court model on the existing workload of the regular probate courts.

The report shall be developed by September 1, 2006, and provided to the Probate Assembly and the chief elected official of each town recommended for consolidation for comment. A final report, including comments received, shall be submitted to the Judiciary Committee and the Chief Justice by December 31, 2006.

District	Comparative Report 2007 (OPCA)				Net Income
	Gross Revenue	Op Expense	Staff	Judges	
Andover	58,466	4,711	39,781	27,754	(\$13,780)
Ashford	25,030	3,385	7,178	14,466	\$1
Avon	182,247	6,590	39,401	72,576	\$63,680
Berlin	618,657	49,407	223,438	110,085	\$235,727
Bethany	44,956	6,554	0	18,805	\$19,597
Bethel	119,031	2,081	39,278	60,517	\$17,155
Bloomfield	384,257	13,703	92,092	89,937	\$188,525
Bozrah	14,028	748	7,104	6,176	\$0
Branford	353,396	13,441	76,731	89,175	\$174,049
Bridgeport	649,418	152,781	483,898	110,085	(\$97,346)
Bristol	375,116	57,172	217,633	82,980	\$17,331
Brookfield	157,780	12,452	28,565	60,912	\$55,851
Brooklyn	45,245	4,806	12,829	27,329	\$281
Burlington	31,859	2,454	12,765	16,639	\$1
Canaan	0	0	0	0	\$0
Canton	87,586	12,863	18,844	50,266	\$5,613
Cheshire	339,354	22,510	69,701	88,371	\$158,772
Clinton	116,928	1,269	26,378	40,608	\$48,673
Colchester	140,185	29,773	52,322	51,703	\$6,387
Cornwall	0	0	0	0	\$0
Danbury	479,744	37,286	182,497	110,085	\$149,876
Darien	454,763	32,075	112,470	89,496	\$220,722
Deep River	49,223	1,993	10,219	32,904	\$4,107
Derby	291,507	39,197	121,543	72,755	\$58,012
East Granby	0	0	0	0	\$0
East Haddam	85,906	999	11,850	59,278	\$13,779
East Hampton	45,327	5,797	14,226	25,139	\$165
East Hartford	316,711	36,203	145,510	73,602	\$61,396
East Haven	148,137	12,246	66,287	57,552	\$12,052
East Lyme	191,254	19,812	58,285	69,233	\$43,924
East Windsor	246,954	26,634	67,418	76,896	\$76,006
Eastford	8,012	300	0	7,711	\$1
Ellington	284,996	35,982	134,927	69,419	\$44,668
Enfield	317,478	14,890	71,061	87,590	\$143,937
Essex	177,440	13,179	51,678	66,600	\$45,983
Fairfield	898,744	47,213	277,032	99,560	\$474,939
Farmington - Daly	302,770	32,497	90,354	80,948	\$98,971
Farmington - Morriss	0	420		19,579	(\$19,999)
Glastonbury	386,122	23,097	114,585	88,436	\$160,004
Granby-Kneirim					\$0
Granby-Brown	61,549	2,934	20,686	36,642	\$1,287
Greenwich	1,548,732	66,291	339,719	110,085	\$1,032,637
Griswold	55,446	7,885	17,969	29,201	\$391
Groton	328,052	27,021	105,082	83,353	\$112,596
Guilford	178,216	14,794	49,465	69,393	\$44,564
Haddam	42,002	3,844	7,967	29,739	\$452
Hamden	617,110	20,974	89,872	97,855	\$408,409
Hampton	3,968	1,015	0	2,952	\$1
Hartford	734,908	77,732	583,598	110,085	(\$36,507)
Harwinton	21,878	2,370	16,164	6,630	(\$3,286)

Hebron	37,315	2,962	11,891	22,439	\$23
Kent	0	0	0	19,593	(\$19,593)
Killingly	89,412	11,808	60,614	16,989	\$1
Killingworth-Darin	42,763	3,504	16,109	23,093	\$57
Killingworth-Lentz	0	0	0		\$0
Ledyard Grenger	45,096	7,533	15,673	21,889	\$1
Ledyard-Rowe				232	(\$232)
Litchfield	309,183	72,494	49,009	82,112	\$105,568
Lyme	22,063	132	3,566	17,570	\$795
Madison Zuckerman	209,485	44,510	44,061	70,785	\$50,129
Madison - Lougee		9,918	194	27,357	(\$37,469)
Manchester	386,687	35,448	163,956	82,053	\$105,230
Mansfield	193,731	35,346	22,106	73,858	\$62,421
Marlborough	36,205	7,220	8,755	20,229	\$1
Meriden	334,593	27,828	92,606	86,084	\$128,075
Middletown	561,571	99,876	224,248	110,085	\$127,362
Milford	381,100	24,686	97,373	88,966	\$170,075
Montville	131,251	7,006	24,718	65,981	\$33,546
Naugatuck	164,020	5,163	67,797	63,864	\$27,196
New Canaan	467,172	52,872	126,430	90,407	\$197,463
New Fairfield	149,075	10,276	22,000	51,624	\$65,175
New Hartford	62,512	4,877	24,010	32,830	\$795
New Haven	711,271	140,155	469,230	110,085	(\$8,199)
New London	430,623	68,335	202,101	90,780	\$69,407
New Milford	221,029	17,627	90,801	69,122	\$43,479
Newington	788,002	144,251	260,397	110,084	\$273,270
Newtown	181,972	13,893	56,456	68,927	\$42,696
No. Branford	151,819	11,549	39,972	66,173	\$34,125
No. Haven	267,977	4,854	61,556	84,195	\$117,372
No. Stonington	33,004	3,261	12,486	17,255	\$2
Norfolk	0	0	0	28,716	(\$28,716)
Northwest Corner	363,770	68,350	80,068	86,263	\$129,089
Norwalk	1,085,561	100,120	378,153	110,085	\$497,203
Norwich	387,965	54,378	106,748	87,356	\$139,483
Old Lyme	140,493	7,602	17,110	55,008	\$60,773
Old Saybrook	208,981	14,748	35,414	74,232	\$84,587
Orange	173,519	8,619	52,138	69,154	\$43,608
Oxford	67,020	1,880	14,570	37,944	\$12,626
Plainfield	103,612	10,616	45,193	44,658	\$3,145
Plainville	116,815	13,011	33,945	57,679	\$12,180
Plymouth	80,868	16,155	26,095	37,228	\$1,390
Pomfret	23,943	1,018	7,973	14,951	\$1
Portland	44,179	5,615	23,748	14,814	\$2
Putnam	45,498	8,076	18,033	19,388	\$1
Redding	242,926	3,509	20,088	48,744	\$170,585
Ridgefield	221,278	8,101	52,185	67,968	\$93,024
Roxbury	55,079	4,559	13,080	22,639	\$14,801
Salem	21,484	8,297	0	13,186	\$1
Salisbury	0	0	0	0	\$0
Saybrook - Bennett	0	0	0	10,728	(\$10,728)
Saybrook - Tobis	68,403	11,044	15,105	27,720	\$14,534
Sharon	0	0	0	0	\$0

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Regional Children's Probate Court
2006/2009 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET

Budget	Description	Bridgeport	Hartford	Mentden	New Haven	New London	Northeast	Waterbury	TOTAL	Court Services
01	Salaries and Fringe Benefits	288,556	367,330	318,318	624,603	296,996	169,660	351,850	2,477,313	128,863
02	Training	600	900	600	800	400	200	600	4,100	0
03	Travel	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,200	4,780	18,480	800
04	Office Expenses	10,000	10,500	10,000	15,000	10,000	6,200	2,135	63,835	4,500
05	Postage	7,000	8,000	7,000	18,000	7,000	5,000	0	52,000	6,000
06	Telephone	2,500	3,000	2,500	7,500	3,000	7,500	0	26,000	4,100
07	Copy Machine	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,900	5,000	5,000	0	29,900	4,900
08	Payroll and Accounting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,600
09	Insurance (WC and Liability)	5,500	5,500	5,500	14,900	5,500	3,900	0	39,900	5,000
10	Legal Advertising/Notice/Printing	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,300	3,500	2,500	1,000	17,800	250
11	Legalfeche	1,344	1,344	1,344	2,300	1,344	2,688	1,344	11,708	3,000
12	Social Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Cleaning	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,500	4,000	7,500	7,872	43,872	10,000
14	Repairs, Maintenance, and Utilities	15,000	0	15,000	19,500	23,000	8,000	2,500	83,000	7,800
15	Rent	46,365	0	46,365	57,000	46,365	54,765	0	250,860	0
16	Court Services	25,135	26,469	27,052	50,065	26,278	17,666	23,958	239,584	0
	TOTAL	415,500	437,543	447,179	832,868	434,383	291,869	396,038	3,285,381	136,633
	Workload	779	1,401	638	2,280	664	374	600	6,736	

**Probate Court Administrator's Office, Regional Courts, and Youth in Crisis
Program**
254 of 685 document(s) retrieved

Topic:

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; EMPLOYEES (GENERAL); GOVERNMENT PURCHASING;
WAGES; CONTRACTS; JUVENILE COURTS; PROBATE COURT; STATISTICAL
INFORMATION;

Location:

COURTS - PROBATE;



March 23, 2007

2007-R-0269

**PROBATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE, REGIONAL COURTS,
AND YOUTH IN CRISIS PROGRAM**

By: George Coppolo, Chief Attorney

You asked us to update of 2005-R-0911 concerning the personal service contracts of the Office of Probate Court Administrator. In addition, you asked for:

1. a breakdown of all full- and part-time employees of the Office of the Probate Court Administrator and their salaries;
2. a breakdown of all full- and part-time employees of the Regional Children's Courts and the Youth in Crisis Pilot Program in Middletown including their salaries, and personnel whose salaries are paid from other sources and the names of those sources;

The information in this report was provided by Probate Judge James J. Lawlor, the probate court administrator. Table 1 provides the names and salaries of all employees of the Probate Court Administrator's Office.

Table 1: Names and Salaries of Employees of the Office of Probate Court Administrator

<i>Employee</i>	<i>Annual Salary</i>
Judge Lawlor	\$ 146,780
Tom Gaffey	110,282
Kimberly Doyle Joyner	94,335
Debra Cohen	76,488
Helen Bennet	73,368
Alison Green	57,765
Susan Dornfried	54,544

Stephanie Janes	57,565
Amy Benjamin	57,565
Vincent Russo	54,544
Nuno Fernandes	62,809
Ann Brennan	53,372
Susan Scotti	67,456
Alyce Cariseo	83,127
Carol Souza	58,889
Susan Jane Obert (part-time)	34,180
Dianna Orvis	44,251
Willette Frank	34,643
Alison Blair	34,643
Paula Gilroy	32,407
Barbara Aszklar	32,250
Total	\$ 1,321,263

Table 2 updates a 2005 OLR report (2005-R-0911) concerning personal service contracts.

Table 2: Personal Service Contracts for Office of Probate Court Administrator for FY 2005-06 and 2006-07.

<i>Name of Person or Entity</i>	<i>Amount Paid</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Fiscal Year</i>
Atlas Management LLC	\$ 19,624. 50	12. 1. 2005 -	2005 - 06
		6. 26. 2006	
	7,515. 00	8. 3. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		10. 2. 2006	
Carol A. LePage	2,338. 02	12. 6. 2005 -	2005 - 06
		6. 23. 2006	
	1,546. 09	7. 31. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 30. 2007	
Charles A. Bannon	2,775. 00	12. 20. 2005 -	2005 - 06
		3. 15. 2006	
	6,975. 00	8. 3. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 3. 2007	
Cipriano Training & Development Inc.	4,985. 00	2. 2. 2006	2005 - 06
	5,215. 00	9. 28. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 16. 2007	
Crane Enterprises Inc.	9,460. 78	12. 20. 2005 -	2005 - 06
		6. 5. 2006	
	6,922. 50	7. 26. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 16. 2007	

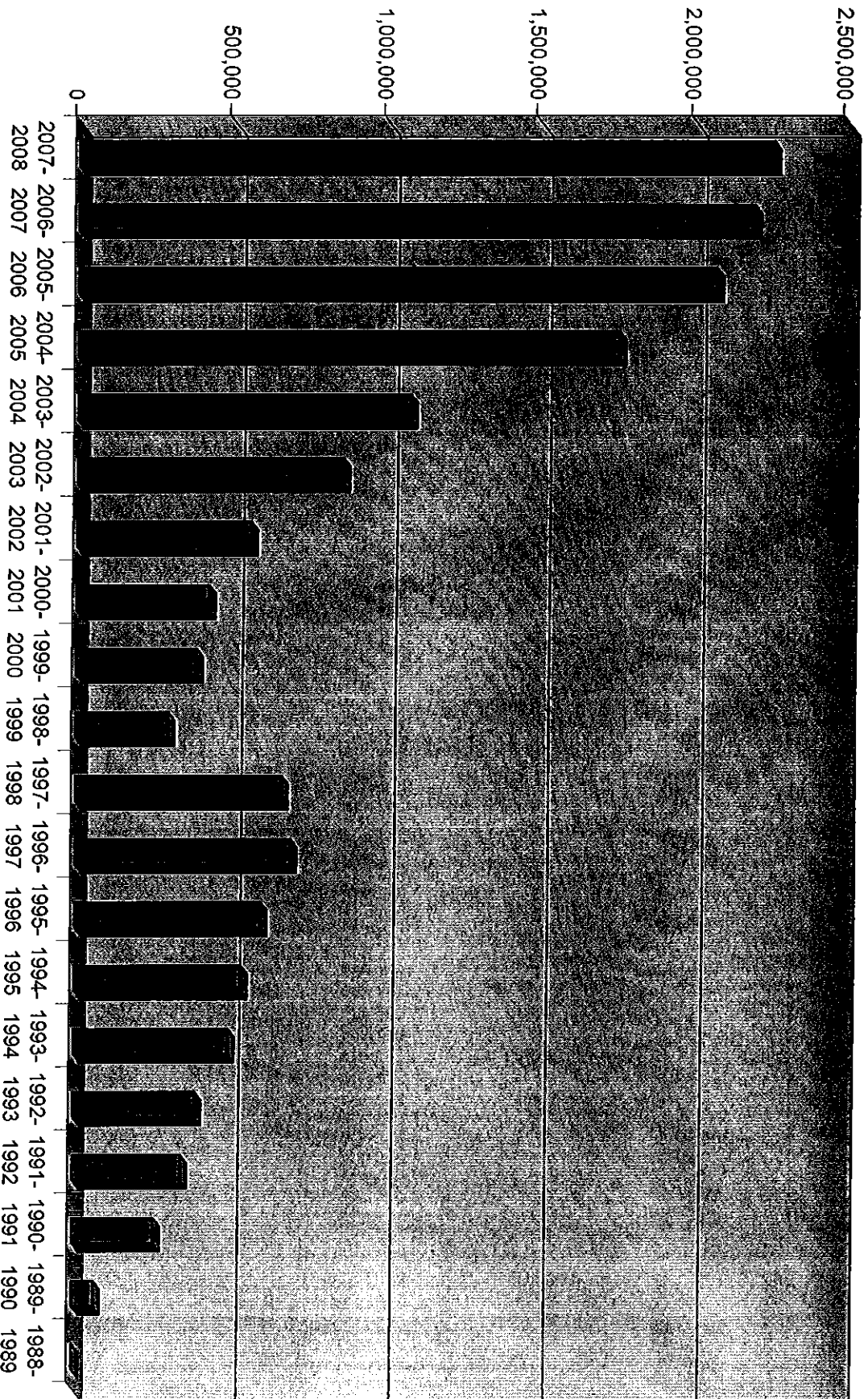
David D. Biklen	1,890. 00	3. 9. 2006	2005 - 06
	4,785. 00	1. 2. 2007 -	2006 - 07
		1. 22. 2007	
Heldi Famiglietti	19,395. 00	1. 27. 2006 -	2005 - 06
		6. 23. 2006	
	13,620. 00	7. 18. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 25. 2007	
Holt Wexler & Farnam LLP	3,000. 00	1. 12. 2006	2005 - 06
Joseph F. Murphy	2,070. 00	3. 20. 2006	2005 - 06
	4,200. 00	10. 30. 2006	2006 - 07
Judith Robertson	8,530. 00	2. 8. 2006 -	2005 - 06
		6. 9. 2006	
	7,780. 00	7. 26. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 23. 2007	
Karen Wagner	2,605. 50	3. 15. 2006 -	2005 - 06
		6. 26. 2006	
	8,363. 25	8. 8. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 2. 2007	
Mary Gentile	28,644. 00	1. 13. 2006 -	2005 - 06
		6. 23. 2006	
	13,557. 50	1. 16. 2007	2006 - 07
Meghan E. Liljedahl	1,530. 75	6. 22. 2006 -	2005 - 06
		6. 27. 2006	
	3,480. 62	7. 24. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 2. 2007	
Patricia P. Tarca	13,251. 44	12. 1. 2005 -	2005 - 06
		6. 21. 2006	
	10,371. 68	7. 13. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 25. 2007	
Paul DiLorenzo	9,640. 00	1. 2. 2007	2006 - 07
Quaker Farms Consulting LLC	110,128. 75	11. 30. 2005 -	2005 - 06
		6. 26. 2006	
	76,641. 25	10. 5. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 29. 2007	
Thomas F. Casey	45,799. 08	2. 3. 2006 -	2005 - 06
		6. 23. 2006	
	25,975. 90	9. 15. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 23. 2007	
William E. Ryan & Co LLC	20,868. 89	1. 23. 2006 -	2005 - 06
		4. 7. 2006	
	30,510. 99	7. 26. 2006 -	2006 - 07

		1. 23. 2007	
William J. Bergin Jr.	3,420. 00	4. 7. 2006	2005 - 06
	14,478. 00	7. 27. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 16. 2007	
William P. Lavernolch	1,560. 00	1. 18. 2006 -	2005 - 06
		3. 24. 2006	
	555. 00	11. 2. 2006	2006 - 07
Winifred C. Sumner	26,100. 00	2. 9. 2006 -	2005 - 06
		6. 26. 2006	
	16,391. 25	8. 8. 2006 -	2006 - 07
		1. 25. 2007	
Total	\$ 596,500. 74		

The Probate Court Administrator asked us to get the information about the children's courts and the Youth in Crisis Pilot Program directly from the courts. We have requested this information from them and will forward it as soon as we receive it.

GC: dw

Atty Fees



Conservator Fees

